

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I will attend in person or by deputy at the Collector's Office in Lexington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of June; at the Cross Plains, on the 14th of June; and at Pierson's Tavern on the Georgetown road, on the 15th, in the county of Fayette; at Versailles, on the 17th and 18th, and at Mortonsville on the 19th day of June, in the county of Woodford; at Nicholasville, on the 20th and 21st of June, in the county of Jessamine; for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the first of June, 1816—which information must be given in writing, under the signature of the person whose tax may be effected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation, of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the persons transferring them will be made and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non residents, vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable, for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases, changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made when the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the first day of June, of all these (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event, is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment, and the existing value of those owned on the first of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June, and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9th, 1815, are as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one when a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned amongst the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the above course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides, is required under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid, a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which information of a change in the assessable property of any person according to the preceding assessment, shall not be received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And Notice is further hereby given, that I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Collector's office in Lexington, on the 2d day of July; at the Cross Plains, on the 3d of July; at Pierson's Tavern on the 4th of July; at Versailles on the 5th of July; at Mortonsville on the 6th of July; at Nicholasville on the 8th of July, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person effected thereby, or be put in the mail addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In statements furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value—property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed,

and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or runaway, or have been otherwise useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves, with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the first of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the first of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions where they may be rightfully claimed and proper changes when they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

THOMAS B. SCOTT,
Principal Assessor of the 2d district of Ky.
Nicholasville, May 20, 1816.

List of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, owned by _____ on the first day of June, 1816, lying and being within the 2d district of the state of Kentucky, viz: in the county of _____

One farm lying on the waters of _____ or on the road leading from _____ to _____ adjoining the lands of _____ containing _____ acres, having thereon (here describe the dwelling house, length, width, height, materials of which built, with all the houses, barns, cornhouses, mills, distilleries, offices, &c.) valued at _____ dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of _____ (here insert the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and width, the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands.) valued at _____ dollars.

Slaves of the following descriptions:
Males 2 under 12 years of age
4 between 12 and 50 years
1 over 50 years
Females 2 under 12 years
1 between 12 and 50 years
1 over 50 years
Valued at _____ dollars

Total dollars _____

NOTE.—Information respecting transfers of real estate in part, or in whole or slaves, particularly those purchased from other districts, is respectfully solicited. It is proper and highly necessary for all those residents within the 2d collection district of Kentucky, (composed of Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford counties, to meet me at some of the above designated places, who have either acquired or parted with taxable property subsequent to the last assessment, and prior to the first of June, 1816, and have the proper transfers made. It is required to be in writing agreeably to the above form. (2) T. B. S. p. a.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the President of the United States, to superintend at Lexington, the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the Bank of the United States, hereby give Notice, that in conformity to an Act of Congress, passed on the tenth day of April last, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." Subscription Books will be opened at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, on the first day of July next, and will continue open every day from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same will be closed.

That any individual, company, corporation or state, may subscribe for any number of Shares of the capital of the said Bank, not exceeding three thousand Shares, and at the time of subscribing there must be paid on each Share, five dollars in gold or silver coins of the United States, or of foreign coins, and twenty-five dollars, more in like coin, or in Funded Debt, in the manner following; that is to say, The payment in coin must be made in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty hundredths of a grain or the actual weight thereof or in other foreign gold or silver coin, at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coin in the United States, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six: that is to say—

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof.

The gold coin of France, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish milled Dollars at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a Dollar.

Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each Crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a Crown.

The payments made in the Funded Debt of the United States will be received at the following rates—that is to say:

The Funded Debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the Funded Debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the Funded Debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty-one cents, for every sum of one hundred dollars, of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several

denominations of Funded Debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said Bank: and,

That at the time and place of subscribing, each and every subscriber must deliver to the commissioners the certificates of Funded Debt, for the Funded Debt proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a Power of Attorney in the form following: that is to say—

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That I _____ of the State of _____, a subscriber for _____ shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower John W. Hunt, John Filford, and Thomas Prather, or a majority of them, Commissioners for superintending the subscription at Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, in person, or by substitute, to transfer in due form of law, the Funded Debt, whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the Bank shall be organized: Provided always, That in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said Bank among the subscribers in the manner by law directed, the said Funded Debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the payments of the Funded Debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the Funded Debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given, as shall be necessary to complete such payments.

"Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 1816."
Sealed and delivered in _____ the presence of _____

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed when necessary to meet the cases or subscription by Companies, Corporations, of States; and the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

JOHN W. HUNT, }
JOHN FILFORD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS PRATHER, }
Lexington, May 20, 1816. 22—

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.
The Commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions in this state is the Capital

OF THE
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having adopted the following regulations for conducting the detailed operations thereof, according to the equitable principles of the act of incorporation, give this public notice, in order that those who intend to subscribe, if they deem it expedient, prepare their payments in anticipation, and that all may possess equal information and advantage, at the time of subscribing:—

1st. As the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation, is undoubtedly to place every subscriber on the same equitable footing, there will be no distinction made in the computation of the interest on the funded debt, as to the particular day of the term on which any subscription may be made, but for all the purposes of the subscription, the first day of the term allowed for subscribing will be considered as the "time of subscribing," according to the meaning of the act.

2d. As the law will be equally satisfied, whether each individual subscriber delivers his distinct proportion of coin, and of funded debt, or whether a number combine and by their attorney deliver the aggregate amount, and as it will obviate the inconvenience and possibility of difficulty of effecting, in due time, a multiplicity of small transfers, and moreover, will enable any combination of small subscribers to procure both their coin and funded debt, with more facility and advantage than separately, the payments, as well in coin as in funded debt, of any number of subscribers may be consolidated, the payments in coin into one sum, and the funded debt into one or more certificates: Provided, There shall be annexed to the power to transfer a schedule of the proportions which the subscribers so combining are severally entitled to.

3d. The Commissioners at the time of subscribing, will give to each subscriber, or to the attorney of any number of subscribers combined as aforesaid, a receipt for the payments in coin, and in funded debt, which receipt will be lettered and numbered, so as to designate the particular subscription, and avoid the possible errors which might arise from a similarity of names.

JOHN W. HUNT, }
JOHN FILFORD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS PRATHER, }
Lexington, May 31, 1816. 24—

United States Stocks.

In consequence of a joint arrangement between several gentlemen, provision is now making to procure the necessary Stocks for the accommodation of those who may wish to become subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and thus to facilitate subscriptions in this quarter.

Persons wishing to obtain Stock, by making early application to the subscribers, leaving their names and stating the amount desired (in order that the quantity procured may be proportioned to the demand) may be supplied in rotation, in due time and at a fair and reasonable rate by

J. S. SNEAD & Co.
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

Kentucky Insurance Office.

June 3, 1816.
A half-yearly meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office on Monday, the first day of July next at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors.
CHS. BRADFORD, Clk.

For Sale,

A tract of from 80 to 100 acres of land about 4 miles from Lexington, binding on Henry's Mill road on the N. W. side, and Mr. Richardson Allen on the N. E.—there is about 12 acres cleared and some cabins; the remainder woodland well timbered, with lasting water: My price is 30 dollars per acre, one-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in twelve months; on the last payment a title will be made—if not sold in one month, price will be increased.

JOHN BRADFORD.
May 20th, 1816.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.
8th Cincinnati, February 19—

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.
January 18, 1816

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE,

WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

80 hds bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martineque & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrels Almonds
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do do Prunes
7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood

BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1036 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ETNA,

100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10½ dollars per dozen, including all charges

IN STORE,

50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & } first quality Green Coffee
10 hds.
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Copersas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware

A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th, 1816. 20

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
FASINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality.

BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
ROMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
November 20.

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery.

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.

20th Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, UNDER THE FIRM OF

RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.

They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted. They hope to give satisfaction in all respects—and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.

JAMES C. RODES,
BIRD SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.

By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI and OHIO at Louisville,

30 hds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
60½ lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORDIALS, TEAS, SHIRAZ, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 20th

CATTLE SHEW.

On Thursday, the 25th day of July next, there will be exhibited at Sanders, 2 1-2 miles N. W. of Lexington, fine Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, &c.

Gentlemen breeders, or owners of fine Stock, are requested to exhibit, either for shew or sale—there will be purchasers from distant parts of the state.—One object is to bring sellers and purchasers together; another is to form an Agricultural Society for Kentucky, on that day. Gentlemen disposed to promote so laudable an object, are solicited to attend. Premiums will be given to the owners of the best Stock, upon principles that will be published in this paper next week.

Lots, for the accommodation of Stock, will be found gratis. 22

Fayette Circuit, set: June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant
against
Nancy Holmes, William Holmes
and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants

THIS DAY came the complaint by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Ratcliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runkick late Tabitha Ratcliff, Thomas Runkick, Rachael Vanmeter, late Rachael Ratcliff, Abraham Vanmeter, Elizabeth Ratcliff, Joel Ratcliff, Isaac Ratcliff, Benjamin Ratcliff, Dudley Ratcliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Ratcliff, Deed. and Thos. Runkick adms. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy, Test: THOMAS BODLEY, c. r. c. c. 24—8w
June 5, 1816.

OLD IRON-SIDES

TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BARTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding House, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties.

His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BAILENGER, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816

Fayette County, set:

Taken up by Patrick Vance, on the Georgetown road, 4 miles from Lexington, one GRAY HORSE, 15 1-2 hands high, nine years old, black legs—appraised to thirty dollars. Also one BAY MARE, 14 hands 3 inches high, 15 years old, small star in her forehead, has the appearance of a brand on her left shoulder, white spot on the left hind foot, lump on her head—appraised to ten dollars, before me this 1st day of February, 1816, by Charles Redman and Patrick Vance, Jr.

O. KEENE, J. P. 24—8w
June 6.

Fayette County, set:

Taken up by Edward Huggins, living on Curt's road, 5 miles from Lexington, one BLACK MARE COIT, 2 years old, 12 hands high—appraised to 5 dollars before me, by Jesse Hampton and Daniel Singleton, this 10th day of February, 1816.

O. KEENE, J. P. 24—8w
June 6.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The following is a summary of extracts from the latest French and English papers.

The trial of Sir R. Wilson, and others, was to come on the 22d of April. M. Hyde de Neuville, ambassador to America, had not left Paris on the 12th April. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on the 11th April, for Cambray, but would shortly return. The Empress of Austria was severely indisposed at Verona on the 29th March. General Drouet had been tried by a council of war and acquitted of the charge of having attacked France and the lawful government with an armed force, 3 to 4, upon which the king's council demanded that he should not be set at liberty.

LONDON, April 12.

Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last have arrived in due course. Disaffection seems to prevail very strongly at Lyons.

PARIS, April 7.

A decree has acquitted Gen. Drouet; the duke of Angoulême has solicited the pardon of General Drouet; the king has commuted the punishment of Colonel Boyer and that of Travot; the guilty have all the latitude imaginable to defend themselves; the judges even testify an interest for the accused.

NAPLES, March 24.

A report was spread yesterday that the English squadron had landed troops in the Abruzzo, and that they were to occupy the places and fortresses of these two provinces. This news has much embarrassed commerce. Government have not as yet published any thing about it, but it is observed that the Austrian envoy has frequent conferences with the English envoy.

Talleyrand has it is stated, selected and obtained permission from the Austrian government to take up his residence in Vienna. Murat and Thibaudau, two devoted adherents of the family of Napoleon, also reside in the Austrian states; where the Ex-Queens of Naples and Holland have in like manner found an asylum.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday—the Lords to the 26th, and the Commons to the 24th.

VIENNA, March 30.

The last news from Turkey informs us, that the Ottoman Porte formally refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian Isles. We can no longer, then, be surprised at the little interest which the Divan shows, in seconding the claims of the English respecting continental places. It will perhaps be necessary that they employ force.

The state conferences, by order of the Emperor, now turn upon a most important part, namely, whether it is advantageous or not for Austria to create a navy, to protect, with an armed force, its flag and commerce in the Adriatic.

LONDON, April 13.

The Paris papers which arrived yesterday, contain a long report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last. The session was a most violent one. The President was so browbeaten that he quitted the Chair and the Assembly under the strongest marks of agitation.

M. Laine, the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, tendered his resignation to the King in consequence of the above storm. On the 8th, however, he took his seat as usual, and a letter from the Duke de Richelieu was read, in which the King requested, and almost commanded, M. Laine to retain his station at least till the discussions on the Budget were closed.

The alarms excited by the excesses of the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean spread rapidly. A motion was made in the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th, for an address to the King, praying him to order his Minister of Foreign Affairs, to write to the several Courts of Europe, to demand them to respect the flags of foreign nations, and put an end to the reducing of Christians to slavery. This proposition was well received, and will be shortly discussed in the Peers.

DUBLIN, April 11.

We have London papers of Monday the 8th, by this day's mail, and Paris papers and letters to the 6th inst.

Princess Charlotte.—In a letter from Paris, dated the 4th instant, inserted in a leading ministerial paper of Monday, we observe the following curious passage:

"M. Bonald, the author of Political Legislation, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, sent an article to the Journal des Debats, which the censor very prudently suppressed; its purport was against the right of succession in the female branch of the royal family of Great Britain. The author affirmed that an adherence to such a system would create an inevitable convulsion in Europe. It is perhaps to be regretted, that the absurd speculation of this man was not permitted to see the day."

We forbear entering into any comment on this very strange piece of intelligence, but it will, we conceive, occasion much speculation.

The following from a London paper, also seems somewhat unaccountable:

"The prince of Coburg has ordered 50 grey horses to be purchased for his stables; and the establishment of the royal couple are to wear the Coburg livery, instead of that of the royal house of England."

Bonaparte.—The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, on Monday the 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the emperor. The story about sentinels threatening, and firing at him, of captain Popewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMY.

At a meeting of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture in the state of Connecticut, holden in the State-House in New-Haven, on the 5th of March, 1816—

Voted, That Gen. D. Humphreys, Judge Baldwin, Mr. Leman Stone, Professor Smith, Mr. Day, Mr. Kingsley, Dr. Ives, Mr. Silliman, gen. Howe, Mr. Josiah Holbrook, and Mr. Thiel Towne, be appointed a committee to concert materials, and publish an Agricultural Almanac for the year 1817.

Voted, That the President be requested, by advertisement, in such manner as he may deem proper, to request the members of this Society, and all others friendly to the institution, to furnish such communications as they may deem useful, for publication in the next Agricultural Almanac.

A true copy, Attest, J. HUMPHREYS, Jr. As't. Sec.

In compliance with the preceding vote, I hasten to address the patriotic sentiments and feelings of my fellow-citizens. Few objects are, in my judgment, of more vital importance, than the promotion of the agricultural and economical interests of the community. Nor can this be better effected, than by the collection and dissemination of practical knowledge, on agriculture and the useful arts. Under this impression, it appears to me, that a false delicacy, or undue reluctance, ought not to deter any one from communicating to the public such facts and observations as have come within his experience; and which he judges may be practical utility.

Every individual is, therefore, earnestly solicited to contribute his mite. Such a mass of facts and observations as might be thus brought together, would become an inestimable treasure to the cultivators of the earth, by multiplying substance and comforts, enhancing the value of land and other property, and presenting the most effectual means of preventing emigration, as well as of increasing the population and resources of the state.

Urged by such imperious motives, let every farmer of every condition, and every well-wisher to our substantial interests and prosperity, observe, reflect, converse on, and note down in writing, (as was suggested in the first number of the Agricultural and Economical Almanac) such occurrences and remarks as shall fall within his immediate sphere of action; and, as far as shall be judged expedient, communicate the same, for the attainment of these desirable objects. These important objects will then be attained. On the contrary, should every man rely wholly on his neighbor, a fatal discouragement will ensue, and the project, which is universally acknowledged to promise great usefulness, must be ultimately abandoned.

It is high time to rouse the energies of this agricultural state by pointing out and encouraging various improvements.

It is ardently wished, that the members of this Society, and all others who feel friendly to the objects of it, would pay particular and early attention to this invitation; and that thousands of the inhabitants would become associates in the institution.

The next meeting will be holden at the State-House in New-Haven, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day preceding the next public commencement.

The Almanac for 1817 will probably be published in October next, in order to afford an opportunity to farmers to purchase copies, before they shall be supplied with others.

D. HUMPHREYS.

Humphreysville, March 6, 1816.

From the Connecticut Herald.

Highly important to the Agricultural and Economical improvements of the community.

Mr. STEELE.—At the commencement of the season of vegetation, it is expedient to reprint in the news-papers, the questions concerning our farming business, which were proposed to the public in the first number of the Agricultural and Economical Almanac.

Should one valuable fact or observation be elicited by these enquiries, and communicated for publication, an interesting object will be accomplished. It is hoped at least, they may have a tendency to invite investigation.

The prospect of public benefit, which may result from an attempt to produce such an excitement, in conformity to the wishes of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture in this State, will, I trust, induce you and some of your typographical brethren, to insert these questions in your papers.

D. HUMPHREYS.

Humphreysville, March 13, 1816.

QUESTIONS.

First.—Has the moon any influence on the growth of vegetables; or in other words, does the sowing and planting of vegetables at any particular times of the moon, make any difference in the increase? If the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables, is this the same on all vegetables; or should the seed of some be committed to the ground at one time of the moon, and others at another, to improve a good crop?

Second.—At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we intend to destroy or root out?

Third.—At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we wish to have grow again?

Fourth.—Does every kind of manure contribute to the growth of vegetables in proportion to its strength; or is any particular kind of manure better adapted to the growth of certain vegetables than others; and if so, what are the kinds of manure best adapted to each vegetable?

Fifth.—Will all vegetables grow equally well on the same ground after each other; if not, what are the vegetables which should annually succeed to each other on the same ground?

Sixth.—How should the seed for planting and sowing be selected?

Seventh.—What is the most eligible method of destroying canker worms, and other hurtful vermin and insects?

Eighth.—What is the best method of feeding horses that are to be worked; taking into account the expense of keeping, and the labor the horse can perform, under different modes of feeding?

Ninth.—What is the best method of feeding fat cattle?

Tenth.—What is the cheapest and best feed for fattening swine?

Eleventh.—From what animal can be produced the greatest quantity of human sustenance, with the least expense?

Twelfth.—What animal can be made the greatest improver of soils?

Thirteenth.—What breed of horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine, will yield the greatest profit?

Fourteenth.—Is it not best at all times to feed all animals to their full, to keep them fat; those kept for labor, and perhaps a few others excepted?

Fifteenth.—In what months is it preferable that sheep should year or cast their lambs?

Sixteenth.—How ought young lambs to be treated, when their dams have not a supply of good milk?

Seventeenth.—What is the best feed for sheep, during the season of gestation and suckling lambs?

Eighteenth.—What are the several diseases of sheep, and what are the most effectual remedies for them?

Nineteenth.—Is it best to let swine run at large in a pasture, or confine them in a close pen?

Twentieth.—To what age should swine be kept, to make the best pork, and yield the greatest profit?

Twenty-first.—Is any root or other green food, equally good with Indian corn, or some dry food, for growing and fattening swine?

Twenty-second.—How much are oats, beans, peas, carrots or potatoes worth by the bushel, calling Indian corn \$1 per bushel?

Twenty-third.—What vegetables can be made to afford the greatest quantity of sustenance for animals, from an acre, or any other quantity of land?

Twenty-fourth.—What plants are the greatest robbers of soil?

Twenty-fifth.—What plants get their nourishment most from the air, and what most from the soil?

Twenty-sixth.—Are culmiferous plants as a certain author observes, generally greater robbers of soils, than leguminous?

Twenty-seventh.—Which of the several kinds of soil are best situated to the several different species of plants?

Twenty-eighth.—Does the difference between a barren and fertile soil, consist in the different ingredients which compose the soils, or in the same ingredients which being mixed in different proportions?

Twenty-ninth.—May not a soil that is annually baren be made fertile, by mixing another kind, or other kinds of soil with it?

Thirtieth.—Is it best to mix the excrements of different animals, yard dung, various kinds of vegetable and other substances in the dung hill to form one compound, or is it best to keep these substances in some measure separate, and form different kinds of manure, to be applied to different soils and different plants?

Thirty-first.—What kinds of manure are the best suited to the several different kinds of soil, and also to the several different species of plants?

Thirty-second.—What is the cheapest and most effectual method of restoring land that is impoverished by bad husbandry?

Thirty-third.—In how small divisions is it desirable that a farm should be fenced?

Thirty-fourth.—What kind of fence is the most effectual, and durable, and cheapest, where there is plenty of stone and timber for rails?

Thirty-fifth.—What are the several farming instruments necessary to furnish a farmer with a complete set?

Thirty-sixth.—How ought the several parts of a plough to be proportioned, to render it perfect?

A MONUMENT.

Is now erecting in Trinity Church, (N. Y.) to the memory of the much lamented LAWRENCE. It represents a broken column of white marble of the Doric order, the cap of which is broken off and rests on the base. On the plinth in front, is the following inscription:

In Memory of Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, of the United States Navy, Who fell

on the first day of June, 1813, in the 32d year of his age, In the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

He distinguished himself on various occasions; But particularly when he commanded the Sloop of war Hornet, By capturing and sinking

His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Peacock, After a desperate action of fourteen minutes.

His bravery in action, Was only equalled by his modesty in triumph, And his magnanimity to the vanquished.

In private life, He was a gentleman of the most generous and endearing qualities. And so acknowledged was his public worth, That the whole nation mourned his loss;

And the enemy contended with his countrymen, Who most should honor his remains.

[ON THE REVERSE]

The Hero, Whose remains are here deposited, With his expiring breath

Expressed his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of battle; The anguish of a mortal wound; Nor the horrors of approaching death, Could subdue his gallant spirit.

His dying words were, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

HORRID ACCIDENT.

We have a painful duty to perform in recording an unparalleled scene of human misery and anguish which occurred on board the steam boat Washington, lately built at Wheeling, Vir. and commanded by Capt. Shreve. She started from Wheeling on Monday last and arrived at this place (Marietta) on Tuesday evening following, at about 7 o'clock, and safely came to anchor opposite Point Harmar, where she continued until Wednesday morning.—The fires had been kindled and the boilers sufficiently hot preparatory to her departure, when

the anchor was weighed and the helm put to larboard in order to wear her in a position to start her machinery, but only having one of her rudders shipped at the time, its influence was not sufficient to have the desired effect, and she shot over under the Virginia shore, where it was found expedient to throw over the ledge at the stern to effect it. This being accomplished, the crew were then required to haul it again on board, and were nearly all collected on the quarter for that purpose. At this unhappy, fatal moment, the end of the cylinder towards the stern, exploded and threw the whole contents of hot water among them, and spread death and torture in every direction. The captain, mate, and several others were knocked overboard, but were saved with the exception of one man who is still missing by boats from the town, and by swimming to the Virginia shore.

The whole town was alarmed by the explosion—every physician with a number of the citizens went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrible scene presented itself to view—6 or 8 were nearly skinned from head to feet, and others slightly scalded, making in the whole, 17. In stripping off their clothes the skin peeled off with them to a considerable depth; added to this melancholy sight, the ear of the pitying spectator was pierced by the screams and groans of the agonizing sufferers, rendering the scene horrible, beyond description.

The cause of this melancholy catastrophe may be accounted for by the cylinder not having vent through the safety-valve, which was firmly stopped by the weight which hung on the lever having been unfortunately slipped to its extreme, without its being noticed, and the length of time occupied in wearing before her machinery could be set in motion whereby the force of the steam would have been expended—these two causes united, confined the steam till the strength of the cylinders could no longer contain it, and it gave way with the greatest violence.

The steam-boat was warped across the river and safely moored in deep water at Point Harmar, where it is probable she will stay several weeks, till her boiler can be repaired.

As her cylinders were all on deck, the boat has received no material injury from the explosion.

The following is a list of the sufferers.

Capt. Shreve,	slightly.
Mr. Clark, (engineer)	do.
Rev. Mr. Toler, (passenger)	do.
James Blair,	do.
Amos Bennet,	do.
George White,	do.
Noley Drown,	badly
Enoch H. McFeely,	do.
Israel Morehead,	do.
Joseph Walsh,	severely
* Peter Lauffer,	do.
* Barney Harvey,	do.
* Thomas Brown, painter,	do.
* James Nutter, (passenger) of Nicholasville, Kentucky,	do.
* Samuel Wait, (carpenter) do.	do.
Joseph—, missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard & drowned—it is said he was from New Hampshire.	
* Jacob, a Black man,	severely
* Since dead.	Amer. Friend

NATURAL WONDERS.

It is very surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best information of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful waterfall, in Franklin county, Georgia; the other is a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, S. Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography, but not as they merit. The Tucca fall is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock and when the stream is full it passes down the steep without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tucca.

The Table-Mountain in Pendleton district, S. Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never the while had curiosity or taste enough to visit it.

It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude, to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one on looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated, and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot, whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation graduated by a reference of distances with which his eye has been familiar.—But in a moment eternity, as it were, is presented to his astounded senses, and he is instantly overwhelmed. His whole system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of lead, obedient only to the common laws of mere matter. He then revives and in a wild delirium, surveys a scene, which for a while he is unable to define by description or limitation.

How strange it is that the Tucca fall, and Table-mountain are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish any state or empire in Europe!—True Amer.

CASH

Will be given for a NEGRO BOY OR MAN, Of good character, acquainted with driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses.

May 24, 1816 Inquire of the Printer, 224

WANTED TO HIRE, A good House Servant.

Inquire of the Printer, April 29.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per centum thereon.—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collectors notification that the tax had become due
Clay	12th day of January, 1816.
Carrard	ditto
Madison	ditto
Mercer	ditto
Bourbon	10th day of January, 1816.
Bracken	ditto
Mason	ditto
Nicholas	ditto
Lewis	ditto
Logan	16th day of January, 1816.
R Butler	ditto
Warren	ditto
Barren	ditto
Cumberland	ditto
Fayette	12th day of January, 1816.
Jessamine	ditto
Woodford	1st day of February, 1816.
Clarke	ditto
Edith	ditto
Bath	ditto
Montgomery	ditto
Floyd	ditto
Fleming	ditto
Greene	ditto
Washington	29th day of January, 1816.
Nelson	ditto
Hardin	ditto
Green	ditto
Lincoln	20th day of January, 1816.
Casey	ditto
Adair	ditto
Pulaski	ditto
Wayne	ditto
Knox	ditto
Rockcastle	ditto
Campbell	27th day of January, 1816.
Boone	ditto
Harrison	ditto
Gallatin	ditto
Scott	ditto
Franklin	ditto
Pendleton	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Collection District of Kentucky.

Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* The printers in this state authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

25-8w

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby forewarned, not to take an assignment on a bond drawn by the subscriber & made payable to Mr. John Yarnall, for eight hundred and twenty-four dollars, due about the first of September, 1816—as the subscriber is determined not to pay it unless compelled by law—Satisfactory reasons will be given to any person wishing to know, by calling on the subscriber in Lexington, Ky.

JOHN EADS. 23-3w

June 14, 1816.

STOP THE RUN-AWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a NEGRO MAN named

ALEXANDER,

Commonly called ELICK, formerly the property of Mrs. Sprinkle of Lexington, he is about forty years of age, his fore teeth out, and has a speck on one of his eyes, is about 5 feet 7 inches high—it is probable he is lurking about the vicinity of Lexington, as he has lived many years in town.—Whoever will take him up and secure him in jail, shall be generously rewarded by

THOMAS OUTTON. 25

June 15, 1816.

Broke out or was Stolen

From the lot of Capt. William West, in Lexington, on the night of the 11th instant, a Brown Mare, 11 or 12 years old, paces elegantly, (although a natural trotter,) between 14 and 15 hands high, switch tail, and if branded not recollected—the subscriber's horses are generally branded with the initials of his name, but as this mare has been purchased, cannot certainly ascertain whether she was branded or not. I will give five dollars reward for her, or for such intelligence as will enable me to get her again.

G. R. TOMPKINS. 25-3w

June 15, 1816.

Jessamine county, viz:

TAKEN UP by John Carr, living near the mouth of Marble creek, a GRAY MARE, about 13 1-2 hands high, about eight years old this spring, shod before—appraised to eighteen dollars, March 18th day, 1816.

JOHN METCALF, j. p. c. 25-3w

June 15.

TAKEN UP by Esther Paxton, living on the land of John R. Weatherspoon, on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a BROWN HORSE, five years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, no brands perceivable, a few white hairs in his forehead, shod before—appraised to forty dollars. Certified by me this 2d day of April, 1816.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P. C.

Attest, JOHN D. YOUNG, Clk. 25-3w

June 15.

Strayed

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 17.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Esq. is announced a candidate for Congress in the third district in addition to Col. R. M. Johnson and Robert P. Henry, Esq.

JOHN PARKER, Esq. is a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, for this county.

Mr. BRADFORD.

It is, I think, about a month, since I saw in your paper, a publication headed thus—THE FAYETTE HOSPITAL—I read it all; the law of the legislature; the appointment of the committee and their address; and I read all with pleasure; I think I to myself, this is right—our country hitherto so fertile and so blessed with regular seasons, has needed 'thus far' very little provisions for the poor, and that little has been yielded, 'though parsimoniously' by the county court. But now when our taxes are great; when the results of our late war are taken into consideration; when our congressmen are doubling their pay; and when regular seasons are withheld from us by Him who governs the universe, it is rational to conclude that the poor must multiply—then, think I to myself, this must be taking time by the forelock—this institution, if fostered, will be in time to sustain those who can no longer sustain themselves. Such were my reflections after reading your publication under the name of 'The Fayette Hospital.' Anxiously have I ever since examined your every column, in the hope of hearing something from this committee. But alas, nothing has escaped them since their election. I admit that the object is a great one; to provide for the poor of Kentucky is no trivial undertaking, and might at first sight appear to demand friends vastly beyond their reach; but they ought to recollect that every Kentuckian is a philanthropist—perhaps every man may not be able to contribute in money, but every man can furnish something necessary in the building, as corn, flour, bacon, lime, sand, timber, plank, labor, &c. &c. Let then the committee fearlessly go on, the state of society demands it, and it comports completely with the wishes of

A FAYETTE FARMER.

BRANCH BANKS.

The four branches authorized by the Directors of the Bank of Kentucky last winter, having raised their specie, and complied with the other requisitions, will go into operation on the first of next month.

The person who counterfeited various post-notes upon the Bank of Kentucky, by extracting the ink from a five, and filling it with one hundred dollars, has been taken, and his trial will come on in the Garrard circuit court next week. He is said to be a man of information, and a regular bred physician. He is a resident of South Carolina or Georgia.

It would be well for those who are not acquainted with post-notes, to refuse all over five dollars, except they are upon the patent plate, engraved by Murray, Draper, Farman, & Co.

The Merchants Bank of Alexandria has ceased to do business, and the stock holders have appointed a committee of three to wind up its concerns.—In consequence of this step on the part of the Bank, the notes are not current.

Argus.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans to his friend in this place, May 27.

"Livingston's important suit, respecting the monopoly of Steam Boats, has been decided against him by the District Court of this state, on the plea that the Legislature of this then territory exceeded their power in granting an exclusive privilege to Livingston within her supposed waters."

Id.

New Orleans, May 25

During the last two or three days the water in the rear of the city has sensibly decreased. This is attributed to the partial cutting away, by order of the corporation, of a ridge of shells on the margin of the lake, which forms a barrier to the running off of the water.—But it is found that the city council cannot procure a sufficient number of negroes to finish the work in as short a time as could be wished. It is believed by intelligent persons who have viewed the ground, that if this bank was cut away, the rear of the city would be drained in a very few days. It is therefore, to devise the means of accomplishing this desirable object, that a general meeting of the citizens will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Maspero's Coffee House.

Counterfeits.—A hundred dollar note of the Mechanics' Bank of Philad. is now before us, so executed as to be even on a close comparison with a genuine note of the same bank, and same amount, and same emission, scarcely distinguishable. Indeed so faithful is it in every particular, that one of them has been this day taken as genuine at one of our city banks.

They bear date "January 6, 1815," and are drawn in favor of "W. Prince." The counterfeit has a dot after the first letter of the cashier's name, which is not to be found on the genuine note. The engraving, paper, &c. is in our eye as good as that of the genuine. The signature appears to be traced.—Press.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 20.

No intelligence has been received by the Executive since our last, respecting the reported hostility of the Florida Indians. Our frontier settlers are prepared to repel any attack, though little apprehension is entertained by them of one being made.

Our information from private sources is to the following effect.—Six hundred Seminoles were embodied ten miles below Fort Gaines, who had made to Col. Clinch (through the friendly Indians) proposals for establishing peace, but the commander of our troops was suspicious of treachery and on his guard. The two soldiers who had been carried off by the Indians had not been liberated, and their fate was uncertain. The Big Warrior and his son had gone from Fort Gaines to the Seminoles who were embodied, to dissuade them against hostility. Nearly all the United States troops lately at Fort Hawkins are on their march to the interior of the Creek nation, and 200 are proceeding from Charleston to the same quarter.

Boston, June 1.

It appears from the report of the committee of the legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that Gen. John Brooks is elected Governor by a majority of 2072 votes over all others, including scattering votes; and that Lieutenant Governor Phillips is re-elected by a like majority of 2302 votes.

PORTSMOUTH, May 25.

Ten Fishermen captured.—Two fishing vessels from the Bay of Fundy arrived at New Castle yesterday, and inform that while fishing about three leagues from land, 7 vessels belonging to that place, and 3 to Kittery, were captured by the barges of a British gun brig, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for adjudication. We understand that one of the vessels arrived, made her escape during the capture, and that the other had her papers endorsed by the gun brig previous to anchoring on that ground.

P. S. One of the captured vessels has arrived here this morning, and states, that after being detained from Thursday to Monday, they were all released, and warned against fishing there in future.

Extract of a letter from an American officer attached to the Mediterranean squadron, dated

"MARSEILLES, April 7.

"A British squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, three sloops of war, and three bomb vessels, sailed from Port Mahon, on the 21st ult. under the command of Lord Exmouth, destined for Algiers.

"Lord E. has stated, that he is instructed to demand a release of all christian slaves; and in case of a refusal, to commence immediate hostilities against the city. He also stated that it was the intention of his government, to deprive the Turks of the regency, and to transfer it to the Moors, they being a less troublesome race of people.

"Since our squadron honored the Dey with an unexpected visit in July last, he has bestowed much attention on the improvement and extension of his fortifications. His lordship will, therefore meet with a warmer reception than he anticipates."

NEW-YORK, June 3.

We understand that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. George W. Rodgers, will sail from this port on Wednesday, for Havre de Grace. His excellency Albert Gallatin, Esq. Ambassador to the Court of France, goes out in the Peacock.

A FOUNDLING.—Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house in the fifth ward of this city. The child was carefully laid in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged as I am into a world without a friend. O! let me not die, but under your hospitable roof protect and I in gratitude will repay—nurture and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth. My natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies—joyless and despairing, fast hastening to the tomb. Be then to me a father, and you shall in no wise lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you imitate the divine benevolent example.

"A FRIENDLESS, HELPLESS ORPHAN,
"Aged three days."

HALIFAX, May 20.

Insurrection at Barbadoes.

By the Ann, from St. Vincent, we learn that an insurrection had taken place at Barbadoes and that such was the degree of anxiety and alarm occasioned by the event, that an embargo had been laid in St. Vincent. About 2000 negroes lost their lives in Barbadoes, and two whites who were ringleaders; only three other white persons lost their lives.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jam.)

April 8th, 1816.

"We have the pleasure to acquaint you that captain Bell and Mr. Smith, the mate—late of the schr Valparaiso—reached here yesterday from Santa Martha, in H. M. brig Forrester, with eight other persons, late masters of British and American vessels—they are the survivors of 12, who in a brave manner, escaped from prison at mid-day—overpowered their guards, seized their arms, kept at bay a rabble of between 400 and 500 Spaniards, and escaped to the beach, where the Forrester's boats fortunately lay watering, and were taken on board the brig—the other two were butchered."

The Valparaiso belonged to this port—sailed from Jamaica with a cargo for Carthage; arrived there soon after the Royalists party had taken the place, with her cargo, she was immediately seized and her crew thrown into prison.

Royal Gaz.

The brethren of Lexington Lodge No. 1, are requested to be punctual, in their attendance on the 24th instant, at Masons' Hall, at ten o'clock A. M. it being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Sec'y.

June 17.

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE Alluvion Mills are now in operation, where Superfine Flour at \$2 75 may be constantly had, and where sixty-two and a half cents cash, will be given for good merchantable Wheat.

Our Carding Engines are in the best order, being clothed, with new cards; Wool will be carded at six pence per pound, if clean picked; and one pound of grease for every eight pound of Wool furnished—if Wool is not clean it will not be received.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Lexington, June 15, 1816.

Blank Indentures,

For sale at this office.

To the people of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Many of you are already apprised that I have been put in nomination as a candidate for your suffrages at the next election. If the respect which I feel for the customs of my country did not in itself furnish sufficient reason for addressing you on the occasion, there are others as powerful which dictate that course.—I have been nominated in opposition to a candidate who has been your favourite for years; whose general conduct has met with decided testimonials of your approbation, and whose former elections had all the support which I could give to them; and I have been placed in opposition to him now, not from personal, but public considerations.

These, fellow-citizens, grow out of the support which he gave, during the last session of Congress, to the Bank and Compensation Bills, and the novel arguments which are urged to prove the constitutionality of the former measure.

I deem it to be unnecessary at this time to remark either on the constitutionality or policy of the Bank Bill, as those subjects have been fully investigated amongst you during the last five years. But the novel doctrine urged in its support, that a measure may be constitutional in 1816, from expediency and the necessity of the times, which was not so in 1811, appears to me, to be fraught with so much danger to the constitution and liberties of the people, as to require serious notice. Should this doctrine prevail—should the people quietly submit to it—will Congress hereafter have any measure by which to test their powers, than their own notions of policy?—I had thought, fellow-citizens, that we had a written constitution, which was to be as much a rule of conduct to congress as to the people; which said to the people, these are your rights, and to the public servant, beyond that boundary you are not to go; and that when any further powers were necessary to be exercised by Congress, that body was to consult the states or the people, & obtain their consent before such powers were exercised. And if I am mistaken in these points, that constitution which we have been taught to consider as the barrier of our state sovereignties, and of the peoples rights, must become a mere nose of wax in the hands of every faction on whom fortune or accident may confer the reins of power.

As to the Compensation Bill, if it does not violate the letter of the Constitution, I consider it at least, as hostile to its first principles. That instrument prohibits members of Congress from being appointed to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during their term of service; and if it would be improper for them to decide in such cases for themselves, I hold it to be equally clear, that they should not decide respecting their own compensation. The same instrument makes the salary of the President a permanent one, and I believe for the same good reason.

The measure, moreover, is novel in the annals of Legislation; converting a representative of the people into a salary officer; and interesting him to do his work in an expeditious manner by the job, and not in that deliberative way, which is essential to correct Legislation. I cannot perhaps offer a better example of this position, than by referring to the manner in which this bill got into life. It appears to have been passed with haste, and soon after we are informed, the officers of government were differing in opinion respecting its true meaning.

To say nothing of the time when the measure was introduced, just at the close of a war which had increased the national burthens, I view it as most dangerous in the light of a precedent. I assail not the motives of the members who voted for it; but what they have done, others may do to a greater extent hereafter, and plead their conduct and the acquiescence of the people in justification: and at some future day and in worse times, we may have a Yazoo Congress, whose avarice may grasp at all the wealth of the National Treasury.

On this occasion, a declaration of my political opinions may be expected. To those who personally know me, this would be unnecessary; but to such of you who do not, it may be proper to state, that I am, as I have always been, attached to those political principles which brought Mr. JEFFERSON into power; which I consider also, to be the principles of the revolution; and which will ever have from me, whether I am in public, or in private life, all the support which I can give to them.

THOS. T. BARR.

Lexington, June 17, 1816.

MR. FAYETTE VOTER.

SIR—Through the medium of the Kentucky Gazette, the horn through which you "sound the tocsin of alarm." I have no hesitation in replying to you and your neighbours, that by examining the Journals of the House of Representatives of the last Legislature, you will find that I am not profusely a salary man; of course I hope you will not doubt my sincerity, when I hereby pledge myself, if elected to the next Legislature, to use my best endeavors by memorial, instruction, or other legal measures, to procure a repeal of the "Compensation Law," and enter my humble protest against such proceedings.

I am, Sir, as I ever hope to be,
Your and your neighbours' humble servant,
JAMES TRUE, JR.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled and sugar refined within the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a drawback of six cents for every gallon of spirits, not below first proof distilled within the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be allowed on all such spirits as shall be exported to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign State immediately adjoining to the United States, adding to the allowance upon every gallon of such spirits so distilled from molasses, four cents, which allowance shall be made without deduction: Provided, That the quantity so exported shall amount to one hundred and fifty gallons at the least, to entitle an exporter thereof to drawback, and that no drawback shall be allowed whenever any of the said spirits shall be exported otherwise than in vessels not less than thirty tons burden.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of drawback allowed, by this act, on such spirits so distilled, the vessels or casks containing the same shall be branded or otherwise marked, in durable characters with progressive numbers, with the name of the owner, the quantity thereof, to be ascertained by actual gauging, and the proof thereof. And the exporter of such spirits shall moreover previous to putting or lading the same on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at least to the collector of the customs for the district from which the same is about to be exported, of his or her intention to export the same; and shall make entry in writing of the particulars thereof, and of the casks or vessels containing the same, and of their respective marks, numbers and contents, and of the place or places where deposited, and of the port or place to which, any ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported; and the form of the said entry shall be as follows: Entry of domestic spirits, intended to be exported by [here insert the name or names, on board of the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel,] whereof [insert the name of the master,] is master, for [insert the port or place to which destined,] for the benefit of drawback.

Marks	Numbers	Casks and contents	Gauge.

And the said collector shall, in writing, direct the surveyor or other inspecting officer to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the spirits so notified for exportation, and if they shall be found to correspond fully with the notice concerning the same, and shall be so certified by the said surveyor or other inspecting officer, the said collector, together with the naval officer, if any there be, shall grant a permit for lading the same on board of the ship or vessel named in such notice and entry as aforesaid; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected; and the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath, that the said spirits, so notified for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, previous to the clearance thereof, or within twenty days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be re-laden within the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for all distilled spirits which shall be exported to any foreign port or place, and which shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback, in virtue of this act, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of the customs for such district, a debenture or debentures, assignable by delivery and endorsement, for the delivery of the drawback to which such spirits are entitled, which shall be received in payment of direct taxes and internal duties in the collection district in which the same shall be granted: Provided always, That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud been committed; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector to represent the case of the comptroller of the treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not: And provided further, That in no case of an exportation of spirits, entitled to drawback, in virtue of this act, shall a debenture or debentures issue, unless the exporter or exporters shall, before the clearance of the ship or vessel in which the spirits were laden for exportation, or within twenty days after such clearance, make oath or affirmation that the said spirits notified for exportation as aforesaid, and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be re-laden within the United States; and shall moreover give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in a sum equal to double the amount of the sum for which such exporter may be entitled to claim a debenture, conditioned that the said spirits or any part thereof, shall not be re-laden in any port or place within the limits of the United States, and that the exporter or exporters shall produce, within the time limited, the proofs and certificates required of the said spirits having been delivered without the limits aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said bond shall be drawn, as near as may be, in the same form, and may be discharged in the same manner, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to cases where drawback is allowed on the exportation of merchandise imported into the United States, and the like penalties shall be incurred, and proceedings had whether in regard to the officers of the United States or other persons, and the same fees be allowed in cases relative to drawback on domestic distilled spirits, as in cases relative to drawback on foreign spirits; and the form of the said bond and of the other documents, oaths, and affirmations, not herein inserted, shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which drawback shall be claimed for spirits made out of molasses, an oath or affirmation shall be made by two reputable persons, one of whom shall not be the exporter, that according to their belief, the said spirits were distilled from molasses of foreign production; which oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a reputable distiller to the same effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the duty at present authorised to be drawn back on sugar refined within the United States, and exported therefrom, there may hereafter be drawn back on such refined sugar, when made out of sugar imported into the United States, the further sum of four cents per pound without deduction, which shall be allowed under the same provisions with the duty now permitted to be drawn back; and furthermore, on the express condition that the person exporting the same shall swear or affirm that the same, according to his belief, was made out of sugar imported from a foreign port or place; which oath or affirmation, in case the collector of the customs shall not be satisfied therewith, shall be supported by the certificate of a respectable refiner of sugar to the same effect: and that the drawback on refined sugar, heretofore imported, be allowed, subject to the regulations applicable to drawback of duties on other imported articles.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any principal or assistant collector of the internal revenue, or collector of the customs, or other officer, shall neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the Secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the hire, purchase, or building of custom-houses, warehouses, and stores, for the purpose of collecting and securing the revenue at such places, and in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

April 30, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to fix the commissions of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and to revive and continue in force "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties shall be allowed, in lieu of the commissions authorized by an existing law, in each calendar year, the following commissions upon monies accounted for and paid by them into the treasury, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, that is to say: six per centum upon all sums until the same shall amount to forty thousand dollars; three per centum upon all sums above forty thousand and until the same shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars; and two per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the entire amount of commissions allowed during such year in any collection district shall not, exclusive of the commission allowed to the collectors designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the lists of taxes due on the property of non-residents, exceed five thousand dollars: And provided, That the said allowance exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be made only in the calendar years in which the collector shall have received for the lists of taxes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the act "to fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes, connected with the collection thereof," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, excepting those contained in the first section thereof, be, and the same are hereby continued, in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby revived and made of force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

April 27, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM ESSEX, jun. book-seller of this town, was relieved from a lingering and painful existence, on Saturday morning.—His parents and kindred bid adieu to his remains last evening, while his numerous acquaintance, touched by the tender pains of memory, closed his grave in silence. He merited all their affection; and society would be improved by an imitation of his many virtues.

THEATRE.

Two celebrated Musical pieces, with the original music of both
On Monday evening, June 17th,
Will be presented the interesting Drama of
INCLE & YARICO,
OR
LOVE IN A CAVE.
To which will be added, the laughable Opera called,
Love laughs at Locksmiths.
For particulars see Bills.
The elegant Comedy of "Every one has his faults" is in rehearsal.

DR. I. HORWITZ,

Late Practitioner of Philadelphia,
Offers his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He will be ready for consultation at any time at his Medical Office, on Mill-street, between Main and Short streets.
June 15, 1816. 25-3w

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.
June 10, 1816. 25-4t

ALEXANDER PARKER & SO

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now open their Store on Main street, opposite the House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail at the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-1

POETRY.

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH.

BY B. S. BULFINCH.

"Let there be light," the first command
That burst from Heaven's exalted throne,
Jehovah gave the stern decree,
And forth immediate radiance shone.

The sun, that glorious orb of day,
Was order'd to assume his sphere,
To shed on earth the enlivening ray;
To shine abroad from year to year.

But there's a light, a brighter light!
Than sun or nature e'er could claim;
Tis shed through all creation's space,
And bears a great, a glorious name!

This light has shone since man was made,
And it will shine 'till worlds decay;
Its brightness far exceeds the morn;
With it the gloomy night is day.

Would you enquire what is this light
That shines with such refulgent blaze?
Its name is TRUTH, and truth alone
Can bring our wandering souls to grace.

ATTENTION THE LADIES!!

Receive for a Lady's Dress.—Let your ear-rings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement, the diamonds of your necklace be truth, and the chain christianity; your bosom pin charity, ornamented with the pearls of gentleness; your finger rings be affection, surrounded with the diamonds of industry; your girdle be simplicity, with tassels of good humour; let your thickest garb be virtue, and your drapery politeness; let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the buckles of perseverance.

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,
at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.
19tf Lexington, May 2, 1816.

LEXINGTON WARM & COLD BATHS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the Warm and Cold Baths are now in complete operation, and by late improvements and additions, he will be enabled to accommodate double the usual number.—His Troughs, Cloths, &c. are clean and neatly kept, and he hopes by unremitting attention to merit public patronage.

J. SEWART
N. B. Private and distinct apartments, are reserved for the ladies.
May 29. 23-5w

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

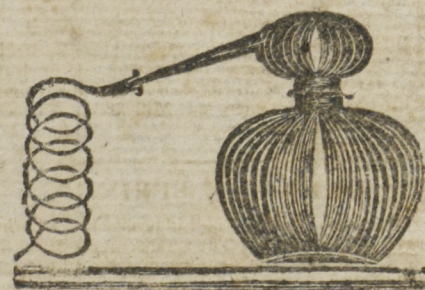
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for **TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes,** at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2-12 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815

GRAIN.
Wanted to purchase good sound Corn shelled for which nine shillings per barrel in Cash, will be given on delivery, at the Steam Mill, lower end of Water Street.—Also wanted a quantity of Wheat.
ANDREW STANTON.
Lexington, May 6, 1816 19tf

For Sale,
A COMPLETE SET OF
BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.
Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Seales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of
JAMES GARRISON.
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19tf



Stills for Sale.
The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,
Two or three **JOURNEMENTYNNERS** would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism and economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throshes of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold together or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow. &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4. 49

Dissolution of Partnership.

Cornelius Coyle & Samuel Owens.
Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are in the possession of William Robinson, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the late concern.

CORNELIUS COYLE, SAMUEL OWENS.
March 8, 1816. 15-

SAMUEL OWENS

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his former customers.—He will continue his business in all its various branches at the old stand.

Wanted to employ a few **Journeyman Tailors**, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given by
SAMUEL OWENS.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-1f

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongue, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 26-1f

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 8-1f

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c. for which, **COTTON YARN**, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the State.

LEWIS SANDERS.
Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 3-1f
N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.
L. S.

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUIN.
February 28. 10

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.
Three or four good Journeyman Tailors, at our shop at the corner of Cheap-side and Short street, where we continue to carry on our business in all its various branches, where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashion, and best of workmanship.

FREDERICK & HALLER.
Lexington, May 5th, 1816. 19tf

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.
(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of **CALICOES, CAMBRICS,**
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do.
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham.
Do. **HANDKERCHIEFS.**
Do. 4 qrs. **IRISH LINENS,**
5 qrs. do **SHEETINGS,**
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment **RIBBONS, VESTINGS, DIMITIES,** Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and Cotton **HOSIERY,** Silk and Kidd **GLOVES, SATINETTES, VIGONETS,** domestic Gingham and SHIRTINGS, a variety of **FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.**

The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of **JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS,** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to **JOSEPH H. HAWKINS** for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS, L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
New Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815. 48-

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in the several branches of **SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.**—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to busting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZEL, has associated himself with Mr. **ALEXANDER GRANSTON** of the City of New-York, Mr. **ANDREW ALEXANDER** of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. **JOHN WOODWARD** of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of **J. P. SCHATZEL & Company.**
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-1f

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by **ASHTON & BEACH**, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR RENT.

That large and commodious Stable and Carriage House, situate on Upper street. The stable will contain from 20 to 30 horses, and has a large yard attached to it. The Carriage House is convenient, and the whole well finished and in good repair. For terms, apply to
ROBT. MEGOWAN.
April 8th. 15

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the case at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2-1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Dec. 29. 3-1f

James Garrison, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacath
Antimony	Myrrh
Aniseed	Guaiac
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jallap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacantha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Castor Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opodeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.
Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Madder, &c.

PAINTS, &c.
Spanish Brown
White Lead
Drop Lake
Crimson Yellow
Dutch Pink
Pat Yellow
Limeed Oil
Spts Turpentine

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Camp Suet,
Mace,	Sweet & Castor
Cloves,	Scots & Moccoba
Allspice,	New-England Cheese,
Black Pepper,	Salt,
Cayenne do	Shed,
Nutmegs,	Herrings,
Cinnamon,	Wash Balls,
Mustard,	Shaving Soap,
Alum,	Pipes,
Indigo,	Wooden Cocks,
Madder,	Overalls,
Copperas,	
Brimstone,	
WINE,	JAMAICA SPIRITS
BRANDY,	WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.
Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Sensaws, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816. 20tf

Great Bargains

MAY BE HAD,
On early application to
BRAINARD, SELDON, & Co.
Who have just received from New-York, and are now opening in Mr. C. Coyle's store room, on Main Street, two doors from the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company,

20 Packages Fashionable BRITISH AND FRENCH DRY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,
CONSISTING OF

Superfine Broad Cloths, Stockenettes, Cassimeres, Silk striped Vestings, Tabby Velvet, Levantines, Florences, Satins and Virginias, Cotton, Silk and Imitation Shawls, from 3 to 8-4, Cambric and Jacksonet Muslins, an assortment of Plain, Twilled and Silk striped Gingham, Satin and Taffeta Ribbands, Fine Cotton Thread, Laces, Buttons, &c.

Cambric and Colerain Shirting, Bumbazines, Muslinettes, Calicoes, &c.

Also some articles of **CUTLERY.**
All of which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at much lower rates than the ordinary prices in this country.
13 March 27

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6-

Dissolution of Partnership

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER, WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of **MERCHANDISE**, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens, China, Glass, &c. &c. Also, Wines, &c. &c. Young Hyson, &c. &c. Brandy, &c. &c. Imperial, &c. &c.

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted **QUEENS WARE**
20 ditto and boxes elegant **LUSTRE WARE**
20 Tiersces,
20 half Tiersces,
50 Barrels and } Best Green **COPPERAS**
100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green **COFFEE**
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel **RAISINS**, superior quality
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.
December 25th, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzel & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices.
February 12. 8-1f

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec.—March term, 1816,
Elisha Cravens, Complainant,
Against
The heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Carmichael, heirs, John Blackmore, Valentine Lignelketter, the unknown heirs of George Barnett, Deceased, and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his attorney and the Defendants the unknown heirs of George Barnett, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Therefore on the motion of the said Complainant it is ordered, that, unless the said Defendants do appear here on or before the twenty-fourth day of our next June term and answer the Complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them,—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth for eight Weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Atteste,
18-1t **THOMAS BODLEY, c. c. c.**

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,
Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the **KENTUCKY HOTEL**; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto man named **DAILY**, generally called Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjunct story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can be got again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, **FIFTY DOLLARS** will be paid, or **THIRTY DOLLARS** for securing him in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.
May 7, 1816. 20-1f

COPPER BOTTOM.

The celebrated fast pacing Canadian Horse, **COPPER BOTTOM**, will stand the ensuing season at the farm of Capt. Jount, near Doctor Tegardens, about two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road.

He is a full blooded Canadian pacer imported by Capt. Jount—is a beautiful Copper Sorrel, rising seven years old, and for bone, sinew and performance, equal to any horse in the United States—He is a sure foal getter, and his colts generally are natural pacers. His former proprietor Capt. Parren challenged to pace him from Malden to Sandwich, distance 16 1-2 miles in one hour, with two men in the carrol. If a better recommendation is wanting than can be given on paper, come and see him. He will be let to mares at 8 dollars the season, which may be discharged by \$6 if paid down—twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap—where the money is not paid down a note of hand will be required with the mare, payable on or before the first of December, 1816.

When the season is over, sportsmen can obtain a liberal wager that Copper Bottom can beat any horse in Kentucky, pacing, from one to four miles.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
May 8, 1816. 20-8w